Endrgy production from non-convea-i tional sources

1905. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration! of Government to boost the production of energy from non-conventional and 'renewable sources in the country;

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be - taken to boost the production of energy; and

(c) to what extent the problems of steep energy crisis in the country is inlet?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c) The Government of India is taking a number of steps to boost the production of energy from non-conventional and renewable sources in the country. In addition to supporting research and development activities Government is also implementing extension programmes for production of energy through non-conventional energy technologies which have become viable, e. g., under the National Programme for Biogas Development, family based biogas plants are being installed on an increasing scale throughout the country. Improved Chul-has with thermal efficiency of more than 20% are being propagated, especially in rural areas. A solar Thermal Extension Programme has been initiated on the basis of low and medium temperature technology developed under the Sola'r Thermal Research and Development Programme. Such solar devices are now being used both for domestic and industrial purposes. A plant for generation ofl electricity through incineration of city garbage has been set up in Delhi. Electrification of remote and inaccessible areas is being taken up through Solar Photovoltaic systems. A programme for decentralised integrated village levtel rural energy projects (Urja Grams) based on a combination of Non-Conventional energy systems and devices is being implemented. The projects are conceived in terms of a mix of energy producing devices and systems to meet the bulk of energy requirements of selected areas. These programmes are likely to con tinue.

Government is also providing a number of financiaL and fiscal incentives both to users and manufacturers for greater exploitation of these sources. These include financial assistance in the form of subsidy, turnkey job fee etc. The fiscal incentives include enhanced depreciation allowance on plants and machineries, exemption from custom duty on the import of certain equipments and exemption from Central Excise Duty in many cases. A number of State Governments have also provided exemption under the States Sales Tax. Financial assistance to the industry and user is also available on soft-term' basis from financial institutions. As a result of these measure the use of non-conventional energy sources has been given a marked boost during the recent few years.

With a view to giving further boost to the alternate sources of energy the Government has also delicensed from the scope of Industrial Development anjd Regulation Act, 1951, a number of items for the manufacture of these systems. There is a proposal under the consideration of the Government to set up and autonomous agency to finance viable projects in this arsa on a wider scale. This will help in strengthening the industrial infrastructure in the country.

The utilisation of non-conventional energy sources is helping to mitigate energy shortages. The various non-conventional energy systems installed already have the energy production! saving potential of about Rs. 238. 80 crores per year equivalent. Greater boost can be given if greater financial allocations are made for non-conven* tional energy sources.

There is at present about 9. 6 per cent shortage in the availability of power to meet the requirments. The steps taken by the Government to meet this and other energy shortages include, *inter alia* expediting com missioning of new capacity in the' dif ferent energy sectors, implementing short gestation projects, reduc- ing transmission and distribution losses, implementation of energy conservation and demand management and arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit States.

Price control on Pharmaceuticals

1906. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have implemented into to the scheme of price control on all pharmaceuticals. items in the country;

(lb) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, what **are reasons** therefor and what action Government have taken to avoid speculative business in pharmaceutical industry; **and**

(c) whether it is a fact that the drug items have beenclassified wrongly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) Government have implemented the various provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 with a view to control prices of bulk drugs and formulations covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Drug manufacturing units are required to classify the formulations in their price list according to the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. Contain cases of wrong categorisation have come to the notice of the Government and appropriate action has been taken in such cases.

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गैर - परम्परागत ऊर्जा

1907. **श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोबर, गैस, नये चूल्हों, सौर ऊर्जा मीनारों तथा तालाबों और पवन ऊर्जा के संबंध में अद्यतन स्थिति क्या है और "योजना" पत्रिका के अक्टूबर, 1986 के अंक 8 में प्रकाशित लेख पर विभाग की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ;

(ख) गोबर गैस और बायोगैस में क्या अन्तर है और इन क्षेत्रों में कितनी सफलता मिली है उनकी उपयोगिता क्या है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा राज्यों को कितनी सहायता अनुदान राशि दी जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या नि:शुल्क शौचालयों को अनिवार्यत: इसमें जोड़ने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की जा रही है क्योंकि इससे इसकी उपयोगिता बहुप्रयोजनीय हो जाएगी ; और

(घ) इस के संबंध में अनुसंधान कार्य की क्या स्थिति है और इसकी प्रक्रिया के सरलीकरण, इसकी लागत में कमी किए जाने पर इसकी उपयोगिता बढ़ाये जाने के कार्य में कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे) (क) अद्यतन सूचना निम्न प्रकार से है :—

मद	अब तक स्थापित किए एककों की संख्या
परिवार आकार बायोगैस (गोबर गैस) संयंत्र	6.5 लाख
सामुदायिक और संस्थागत बायोगैस संयंत्र	198
उन्नत प्रकार के चूल्हे	22 लाख
पवन ऊर्जा फार्म	5
पवन चक्कियां (जल पम्पन)	1600